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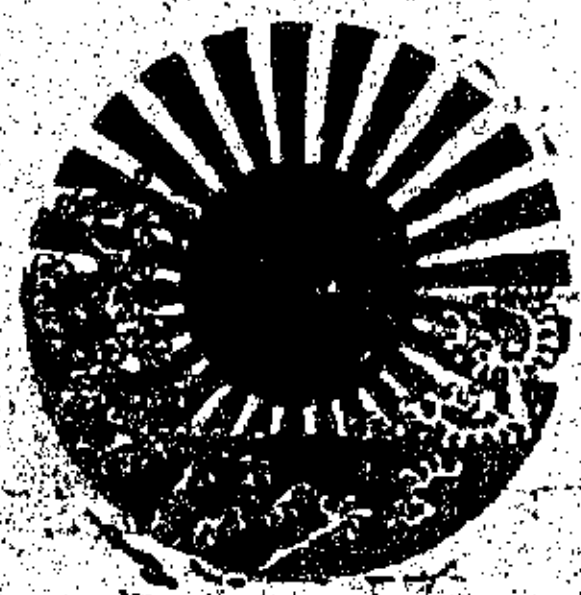
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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Aniatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

(17)

PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, December 7th.

THE OUTLOOK.

Frankly, the outlook this week is better than it has been for many months. Parliament is still busy itself with interpellations of Ministers who have failed to seek its approval before taking certain action, or with impeachments, but as there is nothing unusual in this it cannot be regarded as worsening the situation politically. As a matter of fact, if there is to be any radical change in the administration, such as I hinted in my last letter, it will be largely occasioned by this inability of the tyros who masquerade as Members of Parliament. In other words, their hostility to the administration as it may afford the justification to those men of autocratic views who believe that China can meantime be governed only by stronger methods.

As I have remarked, the situation, in spite of Parliament, has been somewhat improved during the past few days. In the first place, the American loan has provided the wherewithal to build up the silver reserve of the Bank of China and maintain the notes of this institution at full value, while the release at the end of the month of five and a half millions surplus salt revenue by the Consortium Bank has also helped to ease the situation for the time being. In the second place, better relations with Japan are heralded by the appointment of Tsao Ju Lin, a former Minister for Foreign Affairs, as special envoy to convey to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan the Grand Order of Merit, especially as it is understood that the Japanese Government has consented to receive the mission. This is an improvement upon the relations of a year ago, when the mission to be undertaken by Chow Tse Chi, on behalf of the Yuan Shih Kai Government, with a similar object was rejected at the eleventh hour, an affront which the Chinese at the time resented bitterly.

The much-to-be-desired understanding with the French Government concerning the Laoshikai affair, and the resultant boycott against France, has not yet been reached, and it is not by any means clear that a *modus vivendi* is in sight, but it is felt that in the interests of both Governments a solution must be found and that quickly. Undoubtedly the boycott is spreading. Whatever happens, the result cannot very seriously affect the position of China, so that there is little or nothing in this matter to alter the present improved prospects. Next week I may not be able to write in this strain, but that will only show the barometrical changes which take place here with surprising suddenness.

PREMIER TO BE IMPEACHED.

The opponents of the Premier have succeeded in filing a bill of impeachment against him. This is expected to involve his appearance before the House, but it may be doubted if Tuan Chi Jui will submit to this indignity. The charges brought against him are puerile. At any rate, such action will not impair his position as Premier, and I am informed on fairly good authority that no change will occur in this office for some time yet. Tuan Chi Jui's opinion of Parliamentary institutions is not likely to be enhanced by the treatment accorded him in the Senate the other day when he attended to answer interpellations on the subject of the Ceremonial Mission to Japan.

SINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Little progress can be reported in the Sino-Japanese negotiations arising out of the Chenchiuan affair. The main point at issue is the establishment of Japanese police-stations in Manchuria to supervise Japanese subjects. The Chinese regard this as "a loss of face," as an infringement of their sovereignty; but, as is obvious, this is seeking to preserve the form when the substance has gone. The Chinese authorities have no jurisdiction over Japanese subjects or any foreign subjects, and the Japanese contend that, as Japanese consular jurisdiction follows Japanese wherever they go in China, it is foolish on the part of the Peking Government to attempt to resist the establishment of Japanese police-stations which would control Japanese subjects in districts where they are fairly numerous. The Chinese reply (Continued at foot of next column.)

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE WOODHOUSE CUP.

The drawing for the ladies' foursomes for the Woodhouse Cup, which is to be played over the Fanning course, has resulted as follows:—

BYE.
Mrs. Davey 24, Mrs. H. Griffin 30-34.
Mrs. Looker 18, Mrs. Milner Jones 7-25.

FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe 30, Mrs. Gibson 21-51.
Mrs. Draper 18, Mrs. Wakeman 20-38.
Mrs. Ran 26, Mrs. Hancock 15-41.
Mrs. Keighwin 10, Mrs. Bewick 20-39.
Miss Robertson 10, Mrs. Pearce 16-32.
Mrs. Macdonald 20, Mrs. J. W. Stewart 12-32.
Mrs. Crawford 12, Mrs. McKenny 22-34.
Mrs. Maitland 12, Mrs. Fletcher 15-27.
Mrs. Hooper 30, Mrs. Goodban 20-50.
Mrs. Winslow scratch, Miss Wilkinson 12-12.

Mrs. Adams 25, Miss Denison 30-55.
Mrs. Shenton 18, Mrs. Arthur 20-38.
Mrs. Edkins 24, Miss Worters 14-38.
Mrs. Carleton 20, Mrs. Macgregor 30-50.

Mrs. Potter 26, Mrs. Newall 20-40.
Mrs. Falconer 24, Mrs. Kent 23-53.
Mrs. J. Rodger 17, Miss J. Rodger 24-41.

Mrs. Hayward 24, Mrs. Moore 20-54.
Mrs. Mariel scratch, Miss Gordon 15-15.

Mrs. Hale 30, Mrs. Miller 30-60.
Mrs. Greaves 24, Mrs. Harvey 20-44.
Mrs. A. E. Griffin 30, Miss Lammer 24-54.

Mrs. Nisbet 30, Mrs. H. Humphreys 10-43.
Mrs. Pollock 30, Mrs. Scott Harston 30-60.

BYE.
Mrs. Beavis 30, Miss Hastings 26-56.
Mrs. Fleming 30, Mrs. Crappell 30-60.

The first round has to be played off by December 24th, second round by December 31st, third round by January 7th, semi-final by January 14th, and the final by January 21st.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

VOLUNTEER "A" TEAM v. 88th COY., R.G.A.

The inclusion of Desborough in the team materially strengthened the soldiers in this game in the U. S. League, at the Happy Valley yesterday, and they owed the half-time result to a great extent to that player. Hammond first scored for the 88th Coy. with a good shot. Desborough being responsible for the opening. The last named player, taking a nice pass from the wing, registered the second shortly afterwards. Half-time was near with the Gunners leading by two goals to nil, when one of the 88th backs had the misfortune to put the ball into his own goal, the interval arriving with the score 2-1.

The Volunteers went off at a great pace in the second half, and had the Gunners penned in their own half for some time. They eventually broke away, however, but could not manage to find the net. The "A" team came back again, and eventually Brand had the satisfaction of saving the situation for his side, by scoring the equaliser, and, the Artillery-men failing to respond, the game finished in a draw. Result—Volunteers "A" 2, 88th Company, R.G.A. 2.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CLUB v. NAVY.

To be played on the Club Ground on Saturday, commencing at 4 p.m. The Club will be represented by the following:—Goldenberg; Ralston and Stalker; Robinson; Stewart; and Ralston. Rawlinson; Chasels; Walker, McFavish, and Rodger.

is that they admit the justice and the wisdom of the claim, but they are afraid that the common people would not understand it and that consent would be interpreted as a further diminution of Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria. Practically the same argument as was and is employed in the Laoshikai negotiations. CHINESE "HEROES."

"We have been hearing much about heroes these days. The memorial service to Tsai Tai and Hwang Hsing in the Central Park drew thousands of the official class and others, in spite of the fact that the patriotism of the deceased men was of different brands. That of the latter was questionable indeed. However, these heroes are survived by many others. Sun Yat Sen, Li Lieh Chun and others are said to have sent in a bill to the Government for their expenses in fighting for Republicanism, a bill which amounts to nearly seven million dollars, and the surprising part is that it is very probable that it will be paid. China, is, perhaps, the only country in the world which knows how to assess patriotism on a cash basis.

THE WORSHIP OF HEAVEN.

When Yuan Shih Kai revived the Worship of Heaven there were many who objected that such a function was incompatible with the Republican form of Government. Perhaps it was, but it could very well be argued that it was unwise to break with the past too suddenly. However, there seems to be little doubt now that the functions pertaining to the Emperor will be entirely eliminated, and the President is being warmly commended for his decision to abandon the Worship of Heaven.

CHINESE NEWS.

JAPAN-CHINA BANK.

With a capital of 1,000,000 yen, a joint enterprise known as the Japan-China Bank has been established in the province of Hunan. It will be open for business early next year. Among the Japanese promoters are Mr. Tetsukichi Kurachi, President of the Japan-China Industrial Company, and other prominent business men. The object of the new bank is to improve trade facilities between the two countries.

NEW TOBACCO COMPANY.

The organization of a tobacco company with a capital of 5,000,000 yen has been announced by Mr. Sawajiro Hiroye, a tobacco magnate of Seoul, Korea. He disposed of all his tobacco interests in Korea to the Far Eastern Tobacco Company early this year, and will now devote his whole energy to China, where he expects to compete with foreign firms, including the British-American Tobacco Company.

NINE GREAT CRIMES.

Following the example of Mr. Wen Shih-shin, member of the Lower House, Mr. Kung Fung-ching, a Senator, and several others of Sun Hsiang-yi's followers have introduced a Bill into the Senate impeaching Premier Tuan of "Nine Great Crimes." None of these so-called bills of impeachment has appeared in the agenda of the two Houses because the introducers could not induce sufficient M.P.s. to countersign them.

THE AMERICAN LOAN.

On receipt of many telegrams from wine and tobacco merchants protesting against the American Loan, the Government has instructed the Director of the Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau to issue a circular telegram to the provinces to the effect that the Tobacco and Wine Tax has been given as security for the American loan, and not mortgaged to lenders. The loan agreement has been passed by the National Assembly, which therefore now holds responsibility for same. No merchant should try to interfere with it.

THE SHENGCHANG OF KWANGTUNG.

Lately Mr. Huang, member of the Assembly, addressed a letter to Mr. Chu Ching-lan, Shengchang of Kwangtung, enumerating the crimes said to have been committed by him since his arrival in Kwangtung. He even states the prices of official posts sold to various persons, and at the end of the letter he warns the Shengchang by saying that should the corruption continue to be practised adequate means will be adopted to bring the offender to justice. On receipt of the letter, Mr. Chu referred it to the Provincial Assembly requesting that an investigation be instituted, and that the author of the letter be instructed to produce evidence in connection with the alleged corruption.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR TO LECTURE IN SOUTH CHINA.

Professor Robert McNutt, McElroy, Head of the Department of History and Politics in Princeton University, and First Exchange Professor to China, started on the 7th instant for a lecture tour in South China. He will lecture thirty or forty times in educational centres of the South, including Hankow, Changshu, Shanghai, Nanking and Canton, addressing not only University audiences but Boards of Education, Chambers of Commerce, Universities, Clubs and Schools. From Canton he will proceed to the Philippine Islands, where he will spend a month in studying the political and educational condition of the Colony, and thence to India to study the question of British Colonial Administration.

FORTHCOMING MEDICAL CONFERENCE AT CANTON.

Extensive preparations are being made in Canton for the joint Conference of the China Missionary Medical and National Medical Associations, which is to be held from January 21st to 27th next year. The sessions will be held in the newly opened Y.M.C.A. buildings, and a full and interesting programme is being prepared. As usual, public health questions will come to the fore, and special attention will be drawn to the serious nature of the morphine-traffic in China. Amongst interesting papers, will be an important one on the latest work in plague immunity done by Mr. Ebersol, bacteriologist of the Plague Prevention Service. Mr. Roger Greene, Resident Director of the Rockefeller Foundation in China, has promised to read a paper on the work of the Foundation.

A COOL PROPOSAL.

For cool audacity the action of a native of Foochow in writing to President Li suggesting that the presidential salary should be reduced and the money applied to the establishment of universities will take some beating. The writer is credited with having devoted his whole time and energy for ten years to the promotion of education among the Chinese, and in his letter he points out that the salary of the President of the United States is only \$100,000 and he sees no reason why China's president should receive as much as he does. As he suggests the establishment of three large universities one each in Nanking, Hupen, and Kwangtung he evidently means that the salary taken off the President's salary should be pretty thick. Probably the root motive and genesis of the proposal is to be found in his suggesting the names of three Chinese gentlemen for appointment as directors of the proposed universities.

MOLTKE'S FATAL HESITATION.

GERMAN STORY OF THE MARNE.

Considerable interest is taken in Paris in an account published in the *Revue* of a statement made by a German officer, alleged to be of high rank, to a Spanish journalist, who has reproduced it in a Bilbao newspaper. According to this statement, General von Moltke was responsible personally for the German defeat on the Marne. He states that General von Kluck wished to surround the capital, and undertook to capture it within a very short space of time. He telegraphed to Moltke, who gave him instructions to ignore Paris and go in pursuit of the army corps of Franchet d'Esperey. In this way one day was lost. Kluck insisted, and again promised to reduce Paris in a few days, but again Moltke sent instructions that he should surround the French left.

Two days had now passed, and Kluck a third time urged the importance of capturing Paris, and at the same moment drew attention to the fresh French army which was appearing on his right. Moltke insisted that this new army was unimportant and that the real objective was the French left. Three days had in this way been wasted, and when Kluck delivered his furious attack on the French left he was attacked in flank, as he had foreseen, by the Sixth French Army under General Manoury, and was forced to fall back to the Ourcq. "Such," according to the German statement, was the terrible error that can never be forgotten. In this way we lost Paris, for we knew it could never resist a siege by us, because its forts had no heavy guns to reply to our modern weapons."

More importance has probably been given to this statement in Paris than it actually merits, and the academic question has been hotly discussed as to what would have been the effect in the early days of the war if Paris had fallen into German hands. There is considerable difference of opinion on the subject, and some argue that with the fall of Paris, the whole French resistance would have been crushed, while others maintain that, despite this blow, France would have continued to resist. The general opinion here in Paris, however, inclines to the belief that Moltke was personally responsible for the carrying out of the east-iron policy, prepared in advance, which unquestionably deprived the Germans of a considerable military advantage, which, it now appears, lay well within their grasp.

SHIPPING NOTES.

SEQUEL TO A COLLISION.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, through their legal advisers, have instituted a civil suit in the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho against the Yamashita Kisen Gōkei Kaisha, of Tokyo, claiming damages to the amount of 210,000 yen. A collision took place between the steamer *Malayook*, owned by the plaintiff company, and the *Yamashita Maru*, belonging to the defendants, in the Mediterranean on May 28th last. It is alleged by plaintiffs that the collision was due to the fault in navigation of the *Yamashita Maru*, and that as the result of the collision plaintiffs suffered loss assessed at 210,000 yen.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.

CANCELLATION.
The parade of "A" and "B" Cos. called for to-day (Friday) is cancelled.
The Mounted Section will parade as notified.
(Sgd.) G. K. H. BURTON, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOLS.
Monday, Dec. 18th.—Class I. (Chief Inspector Kerr).
Tuesday, Dec. 19th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).
Thursday, Dec. 21st.—Class III. (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, Dec. 22nd.—Class IV. (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).
Members are reminded that attendance is obligatory, also that they must appear in uniform.

SERVICE BOARD.
The Board will enquire into the duties performed by the various units as follows:—
Thursday, Dec. 21st.—No. 2 Company, Band and Orchestra.
Friday, Dec. 22nd.—Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons and Water Police.
Wednesday, Dec. 27th.—No. 3 Company, Buglers and Drummers.
Thursday, Dec. 28th.—No. 4 Company, Ambulance Platoon, Mounted Police, Maxim Gunners and Motor Patrols.
Only Company, Platoon, and Section Commanders and Warning Officers will be required to attend. They will attend at 5.30 p.m. sharp and in uniform.

DEFAULTERS.
Members awarded D.D. will parade at Central Station at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday next, Dec. 30th. Uniform, helmets, and rifles. Staff Inspector Clarke will take charge.
(Sgd.) F. C. JENKINS, D.S.P. (R.).
14th December, 1916

"KISMET."

The public are particularly requested to note that the evening performance of "Kismet" will commence, promptly at 9 p.m., and it is most necessary for seatholders to be in their seats by this time as, owing to the stage lights being lowered throughout the first scene, it will be impossible for late comers to take their seats until it is over.
Peak residents are reminded that special trains will run from the Peak at 8.30 p.m. and 8.40 p.m.
Souvenir programmes will be on sale from 8.40 p.m. by ladies dressed in the costume of the period of the play, A.D. 915, and will contain interesting reading matter to entertain those arriving at this hour.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FIRST CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

REMARKABLE POETICAL MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT OF CHINA.

MUNIFICENT OFFER FROM MR. HO FOOK.

There was a large and influential gathering at the Hongkong University last evening when the first Congregation was held for the conferring of degrees. The Congregation opened with a procession of the Court, in their robes, into the large hall. This was headed by H.E. the Chancellor (Sir Henry May), and others who took part were the Pro-Chancellor, (Hon. Mr. Claud Severn); the Vice-Chancellor, (Sir Charles Elliot); the Treasurer, (Pro-Vice-Chancellor, (Dr. G. P. Jordan); Dean, Medical Faculty (Prof. Digby); Dean, Engineering Faculty (Prof. Smith); Dean, Arts Faculty (Prof. Hinton); Registrar (Mr. Franklin); M. Finot; Capt. Pellet; Sir Robert Ho Tung; Dr. Wu Lien Teh; Dr. Jemo Tien Yow; H.E. Major General Ventris; Sir Wm. Rees Davies; Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria; Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzoni; Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp; Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson; Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax; Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock; Hon. Mr. E. Shellin; Hon. Mr. Lau Cha Pak; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak; Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.; Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton; Rev. D. T. W. Pearce; Dr. R. M. Gibson; Dr. J. T. C. Johnson; Mr. E. A. Irving; Mr. G. T. Edkins; Mr. N. J. Stabb; Mr. C. M. Ede; Mr. Chan Kang Yu; Mr. Chau Siu Ki; Mr. Ho Fook; Mr. Tso Sin Wan; Mr. Chan Kai Ming; Mr. D. K. Sethna; Prof. T. Stuart; Prof. T. H. Matthews; Prof. A. G. Warren; Prof. J. D. Wright; Prof. H. G. Earle; Dr. C. Forsyth; Dr. W. V. M. Koch; Mr. Lai Hsi Chi; Mr. Au Tai Tin; Mr. E. J. Surman; Mr. W. P. C. Trafford; Mr. W. Brown; Mr. K. Brashay; Dr. McKenny; Mr. F. M. H. Holman; Dr. F. T. Key; Dr. G. E. Aubrey; Mr. E. A. M. Williams; Dr. Lindsay Woods; Rev. E. W. L. Martin; Rev. E. E. Bryant; Mr. G. E. Marley and Mr. F. A. Redmond. Among those also present were Lady May and the Misses May; H.E. the Governor of Kwangtung, Commodore Sandemann; Mr. H. H. J. Comperts (Puisne Judge); Mr. J. R. Wood; Mr. S. H. Dodwell; Col. Chapman; Mr. H. W. Looker; Major Wakeman; Mr. Jamieson (British Consul at Canton), etc.

While the procession made its way into the large hall the 74th Punjab band played "The Challenge."

The proceedings in the large hall opened with the singing of the University Anthem, the words of which are by Mr. Cecil Clementi and the music by Mr. Denman Fuller, the accompaniment being supplied by the band. The Anthem was beautifully rendered by a choir of ladies and gentlemen, organised by Mr. Denman Fuller.

H.E. the Chancellor then declared the Congregation open, after which the Vice-Chancellor read a somewhat remarkable message from the President of China.

This message, translated by Dr. Pearce, was as follows:—

The President of the Chinese Republic to the Hongkong University, at the first ceremonial of conferring degrees; after searching inquiry this congratulatory address:—

All types of men are here; their gifts diverse: Plant growths oft mingle; each stem has its root. Each scholar's competent; his learning shows complete, A boon received through course of study meet.

Were not your teachers versed in wisdom's lore, Who could awake young manhood's mind to soar?

China and Western lands have now one aim, One thought and purpose; learning to acclaim.

May scholars throng your portals, there to seek, Training and strength of mind as plants, when weak, Are trained to grow and thrive.

Your methods, wise and clear, are seen to be, Marks of this learning by the Southern sea.

Brief though the course of your years, Achieved is your glorious fame.

Your status is seen to be great As the Hung To School of Hon days.

Your praises are published to-day, They will surely be known through the world.

Sir Charles Elliot, previous to presenting the Honorary Graduates, said it was gratifying to them to have received such an expression of good will, confidence and encouragement from the highest authority in the State of China, and he could tell them that the words used were not merely conventional words. When he (Sir Charles) was in Peking last summer he had the honour of talking about the University with H.E. the President, and was struck with the real interest which he took in it. He was sincerely interested in learning all the details about the University, and spoke to him for half an hour as to the methods which they adopted in the University of Hongkong to prepare young men for the public service, and he also showed great interest in hearing of the facilities which the Government of Hongkong afforded them. The President, added the Chancellor, had also taken a practical interest in the University, and the scholarship which he had founded was equivalent to the King Edward VII. Scholarship. Great interest was also evinced in the University by the Governor of Kwangtung, and he had given them the best possible proof of that interest in their work by his presence there that day; especially at a time when there were great political questions to deal with in his Province. The Government of Kwangtung had always shown itself to be favourable to that University, by granting them more scholarships than any other Provincial Government. He also supposed that they sent more students than any other part of China. And in the presence of His Excellency there that day they found a very good augury and they hoped the youth of Canton and the whole of the Province would be encouraged to come there to complete their education. The previous day the Governor of Kwangtung had sent them a beautiful vase as a memorial of his interest in what they did. Speaking generally, the Vice-Chancellor said that during the four years' existence of the University it had been revealed to them that they met with general sympathy both in Hongkong and China. It would take a long time if he were to enumerate to them all the marks of encouragement they had received, and the benefactions and donations which had been given to them. However, he must let them know of the latest benefaction they had received. They all knew Mr. Ho Fook—(applause)—whom they were glad to see amongst them that day. He had already established, in conjunction with others, a medical scholarship in the University, and now he had presented them with a beautiful vase, which if it had not been for the difficulties of shipping and transport, would have been prominent in the ceremony that day, and lie on the table in front of the Chancellor. But Mr. Ho Fook had given them something at least equal to the vase. This was contained in a letter from Mr. Ho Fook which read:—"Understanding that the accommodation set apart in the University of Hongkong for the teaching of physiology is inadequate to cope with the work, and the want of an up-to-date school of physiology has long been felt by the trained medical students, I have the honour to inform you that in the event of the Council of the University deciding to build such a school, I shall be pleased to pay towards the cost of the building a sum of \$50,000." (Applause.) He (Sir Charles) did not think he would be exceeding his duty if he offered Mr. Ho Fook the sincere thanks of the University for his most generous donation. (Applause.) That would mean much to them. They had a good medical school there, along with a building for the study of anatomy added to it. Some of the other laboratories, especially that of physiology, were too small, and in the study of medicine there they had not to compete with small schools; they had to compete with very formidable organisations as far as teaching medicine went; they had the great schools which the Americans were establishing in various parts of China. They were glad to see those schools established; they felt that there was room for both British and American schools. On the other hand, they were naturally glad to feel now that the Hongkong University would be equipped in a manner which would enable it to compete on equal terms with the schools which had been established in Peking and Shanghai. Referring to the conferring ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor said that in one sense University degrees had been

honoured in China for many years, probably more than in Europe, but, as far as he knew, there had never been in China anything in the nature of what they called a degree ceremony. He believed also, that in many countries of Europe, although the universities gave degrees, that particular ceremony did not exist. It had long been the custom in English universities that degrees should be presented to qualified persons by the head of the university, and to receive from him the assurance that the graduates had been considered worthy of such degrees.

Sir Charles Elliot then presented the honorary graduates, mentioning that though it was the policy only to present degrees to those who attended the ceremony, they had come to the conclusion that they must make an exception in the case of Sir Frederick Lugard, upon whom the degree would be conferred *in absentia*. He also mentioned the absence of Mr. C. Clementi, and referred to the loss sustained by the University in the death of Sir H. N. Mody and Sir Kai Ho Kai.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was then conferred upon the following, in addition to Sir Frederick Lugard:—M. Finot, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Capt. Pellet, Dr. Jem Tien Yow and Dr. Wu Lien Teh.

The Chancellor referred briefly to each honorary graduate as he came forward to receive his degree. There was no need, he said, to refer to Sir Frederick Lugard; his good work for the University was well-known. M. Finot was well-known for his research work in China, and among the French Colonial possessions; he was also Professor of Sanskrit in Paris. Sir Robert Ho Tung they all knew. Dr. Jem Tien Yow was the Director General of Chinese railways and was famed for his great work in this connection. Capt. Pellet was an explorer of note in the interior of China, who had embodied the results of his investigations in a number of valuable works. It was interesting to remark that he had served in the present war both on the French front—where he was attached to Lord French—and also at the Dardanelles. He had performed distinguished work at both places, and, as perhaps they had noticed, he was wearing the British Military Cross. (Applause.) Dr. Wu Lien Teh had had a remarkable career at Cambridge, and also at Liverpool and London. He was a master of medical science who had achieved much fame, especially for what he did in the stamping out of plague at Harbin. Each honorary graduate was loudly applauded.

The other graduates to receive degrees were as follow:—

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, DEGREES OF M.B., B.S.

Teh Lean Swei, (proxy, Lim Chong Eang); Toh Chong To, Lin Soon Kian, Chan Wai Cheung, Cheah Tieng Eam, Chong Chai Hai, Wong Bing Cheun, (proxy, Chan Wai Cheung), and Lim Chong Eang.

FACULTY OF ARTS, B.A. DEGREE.

Lam Tung, Li King Hong, and Li Tsok Lun.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, B.Sc. AND ENG. DEGREE.

Chan In Choo, Foo Ping Sheung, (proxy, Lau Chan), Ho Wing Kin, (proxy, Ip Hin Fong), Ip Hin Fong, Lai Hau Yeung, Lau Chan, Leung Nai Hang, (proxy, Lai Hau Yeung), Ling Man Lai, Tang Ying Lam, Wei Wing Hon, Wei Wing Lok, (proxy, Wei Wing Hon), and Wong Tai Cho.

Each of the students was presented by the respective Deans.

After the degrees had been conferred, the Chancellor delivered an address. He said:—"This day marks a great event in the history of the young University which has been honoured to-day in honouring the gentlemen who have just received their degrees. As most of you know, the first suggestion for the establishment of a University in Hongkong, was made in an article in the *China Mail* newspaper in 1905. Two years later the then Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, repeated the suggestion in a public speech, and this time the suggestion was taken up by the late Sir Hormusjee Modji who offered to erect the necessary buildings. I will not detain you by describing the various steps taken before this generous offer was finally accepted. Suffice it to say that Sir F. Lugard and those whom he associated with himself in considering the project, very wisely decided that before the enterprise could be safely launched, a sufficient endowment fund for a reasonable beginning must be assured. The sum of £100,000 was fixed upon as the minimum, and its collection was practically assured by the magnificent donation to which the Vice-Chancellor has referred of £40,000 by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and allied firms. The scheme was warmly supported by the then Viceroy of the Two Kwang Provinces, His Excellency Chang Jen-chung whose enthusiastic assistance we hold in grateful memory, by the Chinese Central Government, by the Chinese Community here, among whom I may mention with gratitude the Honourable Mr. Wei Yuk, the Honourable Mr. Lau Chiu-pak, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. S. W. Tso and last but not least, the late Sir Kai Ho Kai to whose memory the Vice-Chancellor has already spoken, by His

Majesty's Government and by the Government and European Community of this Colony. Before the end of 1909 more than the necessary £100,000 had been raised while the Colonial Government had promised a large area of land for the buildings. In March, 1910, the foundation stone was laid by Sir F. Lugard who throughout the many and, at times, difficult steps through which the project had been advanced had shown a patience and perseverance which ultimately achieved success. I think it is a matter of regret to all of us that he is not here to-day to take part in this important ceremony, whereby this University identifies herself among the Universities of the world, and at the same time honours him who may justly be regarded as the father of this Institution. The University was incorporated under Ordinance in March, 1911, and has therefore been 4½ years in existence. During that time she has made remarkable progress due to the continued support she has had from those interested in her welfare. In addition to the benefactions mentioned in the Vice-Chancellor's speech I would recall the munificence of Sir Robert Ho Tung, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company and of several other Chinese and European contributors, while the Colonial Government in addition to providing generously in land makes for the present an annual contribution of \$20,000. Our revenues are now far in excess of the interest on our original endowment fund and enable us to employ eight whole time Professors, 10 whole time Lecturers, 1 part time Professor and 16 part time Lecturers and Instructors. And here I would record our grateful thanks to the Members of the Medical Profession in this Colony, who devote so much of their time to lecturing in this University. Without their generous support we could not have developed our Medical Faculty on the lines it enjoys. We have 14 workshops and laboratories, and machinery and apparatus to the value of £15,000 has been acquired, much of it by generous gifts from Engineering Firms in England among whom I would mention the London Electric Company Limited, Messrs. Campbell Gas Engine Company and Messrs. Ferranti. Particularly valuable has been the assistance of Mr. Arthur Preece in inspecting apparatus before despatch, and of Messrs. Matheson, our shipping agents, and of the British Shipping Companies who brought out the goods free of charges. We have at present 200 students and it is most gratifying to know that among them eight Provinces of China are represented, and that in addition to scholarships given by His Majesty's Government, by the British and Chinese Chambers of Commerce, by Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Chan Kai-ming, we have scholarships given by the President of the Chinese Republic and many given by the Provincial Governments of Kwangtung, Yunnan, Chihli, Hupeh and by the Municipal Government of Peking. The compliment which His Excellency the Civil Governor of Kwangtung has paid us in personally attending this ceremony is very gratifying evidence of the continued interest and goodwill of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung. We have as yet established but 3 Faculties in this University—those of Medicine, Engineering and Arts—and our Arts Faculty is conducted on principles, having in view a training for a Commercial or Administrative career. In Medicine and Engineering we are well situated for the practical teaching of students, for we have large and well equipped Hospitals in which clinics have been instituted, while the Railway workshops and our great Engineering Yards have generously been thrown open to our students in the long vacation. Our teaching, it will be seen, is therefore entirely on the practical side, and is specially designed to help to useful careers our Chinese students who are in the large majority. At the same time one of our principal objects is the development and formation of character and to that end in an English fashion we encourage healthful games and recreation. In these our students have already earned a reputation for that love of fair play which is the proud boast of all Englishmen. It has sometimes been said of England that she has selfishly acquired, and in many instances acquired by force of arms, more than her fair share of the world. The Englishman's answer to that criticism is that by carrying civilisation and particularly our national love and practice of justice into the lands we have occupied we have benefited mankind. I am firm to believe that successive Governments of this Colony have not been unmindful of the responsibility we owe to China and her people. We hope that both have gained benefits by our development of this one barren abode of fishermen, and the Institution of this University is one more instance of our desire to promote the welfare of China and her people. Here we are anxious to give of our best in education in useful Western science; and to assist, with ever increasing efficiency as our resources increase, the Chinese in developing the vast resources of their splendid country; in alleviating the sufferings of her patient and toiling multitudes; and in imbuing those of her sons whom we have with those ideals (taught also, be it remembered, by the Sage Confucius) for which Englishmen are even now offering daily and hourly the supreme sacrifice. (Loud applause.)

Capt. Pellet and Dr. Wu Lien Teh suitably returned thanks on behalf of the honorary graduates. Capt. Pellet urged the development of united research in China between the British and French, and Dr. Wu Lien Teh said that graduates of that University should serve as connecting links between East and West. Previous to the Congregation the present were entertained to tea, during which enjoyable selections were rendered by the band of the 74th Punjab, under Bandmaster Christian. The medical scholarship to which reference was made by the Vice-Chancellor has been established by Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu, Mr. Ho Wing and Mr. Ho Kwong. They have given \$5,000 in Hongkong War Loan stock to provide the necessary income and have stipulated that the scholarship shall be named after Dr. Jordan.

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RELIABLE QUALITIES—MODERATE PRICES.

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FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

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BRASS AND COPPER WARE.

STERLING SILVER GOODS

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(2)

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

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QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Ty Sing.

of 8 dozen.

Sang Tai.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

Tus Hongkong Hotel.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

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TELEPHONE 346

"THE TA"
UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

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GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

1977

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer or in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 3 months' sight on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £30,000, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 15th December, 1916.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) and whether for Telegraphic Transfer or for Bills at 3 months' sight, and in the case of Bills the amount for which each Bill should be drawn. No Telegraphic Transfer will be made or Bill issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT**, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III, Cap. 45, and 41, George III, Cap. 22, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated trading Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

F. J. THURSBY-PRIAM, Lt. Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 16th December, 1916. [1454]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the demand for Electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present Generating Plant, and as a result no further applications for new connections can be accepted as from 1st January next, until completion of the New Power Station at North Point. It was fully expected that the North Point Station would have been completed and running before now, but owing to the War work in respect of the new plant has been very considerably delayed.

By Order of the Board,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th December, 1916. [1455]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. SHAW, ROSS & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Corner Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolutions, that is to say:

- (1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million Dollars) divided into 300,000 (Three Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the holders of the 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares, that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) per Share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents) each.
- (2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolutions.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Fifth day of December, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [1441]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

WINTER "BISLEY."

NAVAL, MILITARY AND POLICE TEAM AND CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT.

17 Teams. 68 Competitors.

STONECUTTERS' RANGE.

BOXING DAY, DEC. 26th, at 10 A.M.

Launches will leave Blake Pier at 9 A.M., 9.15 A.M., 9.30 A.M., 9.45 A.M., 12 Noon and 2 P.M.

Messrs. THE ALEXANDRA CAFE will supply Tiffin on the Range if ordered on or before December 20th. [1448]

IN THE GOODS OF EDBERT ANSGAR HEWITT, O.M.G., of the Wellington Club, Grosvenor Place, in the County of Middlesex, England, late manager of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company in Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 30th day of December, 1916.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.

Dated 27th day of November, 1916.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong. [1450]

INTIMATIONS

"KISMET"

A.D.C. Production
on behalf of the
"STAR AND GARTER FUND"
for Soldiers and Sailors totally
disabled in the War.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, Dec. 15th.
SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, Dec. 16th.
THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, Dec. 18th.
FOURTH, LAST NIGHT—SATURDAY, Dec. 23rd.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20th.
AT 4.30 P.M.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10.
Stalls ... 5.
Remaining Seats ... 2.

The Seats for the following nights are—
Dress Circle ... \$4.
Stalls ... 3.
Pit ... 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price. [1334]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares, Nos. 3389/3392 of the Original Denomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this Company, standing in the name of NICHOLAS ALEXIS IVANOFF (since deceased), of Hankow, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the equivalent thereof in the present denomination will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916
for Rbla. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be Opened from 14th November to 26th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1926, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Compounds are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. [1359]

KOBE CLUB.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of **RESIDENT SECRETARY**. Such applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary. References necessary. [1452]

WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGINEER with a good mechanical training for a Local Factory. Apply—
"TECHNIC,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1447]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Local Shipping Office, previous experience essential. Box No. 1.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1426]

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to Act as Workshop Foremen, also a **FOREMAN MARINE BOILER-MAKER** and a **FOREMAN SHIP PLATER** to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to—
"Z. Y. X.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1427]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br., abetainer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy res., stating age and salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon. [1348]

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and New Consignment of ORIENTAL SATINS, GEORGETTES, CREPES, PERSIAN PLAIN and FLOWERED CREPES, INDIAN CARPETS and Rugs.
An inspection is earnestly solicited.
D. CHELLARAM,
38 and 40, Queen's Road Central. [1436]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Canton Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1 Des Voeux Road. [1451]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [1325]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings. [1319]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villas, Kowloon. With Tennis Court.
Apply—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Voeux Road Central. [1315]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FILATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1065]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1340]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1318]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [1322]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadway and Moreton Terraces.

NO. 21, WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
HOUSES on Shamsham, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [132]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1371]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.
8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

NO. 25, SHELLY STREET.
NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK, KELLETT CREST, 68, PEAK.
"HARTING" Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK. (Unfurnished).

NO. 56, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. [135]

WANTED.

SMALL OFFICE, furnished or unfurnished, Central.
Apply—
Box A.B.C.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1443]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE NO. 1—\$22.

- 3 Bot. St. Estephe Claret.
- 2 Bot. Sherry, Light Dry.
- 2 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 2 Bot. Gin.
- 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- "E" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE NO. 2—\$28.

- 1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
- 1 Bot. Burgundy "Beauve."
- 3 Bot. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Palo Dry "D" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- "E" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
- 1 Bot. Gin.
- 1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

CASE NO. 3—\$32.

- 2 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
- 1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Palo Dry "D" Quality.
- 2 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
- 1 Bot. Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy.
- "E" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky.
- "E" Quality.
- 1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
- 3 Bot. Claret, St. Estephe.
- 1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 15TH DECEMBER, 1916.

THE FIRST DEGREE DAY AT HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

SOMEbody once remarked that if two Englishmen were shipwrecked upon a desert island the first thing they would do would be to prepare a cricket pitch, that if two Americans found themselves in similar circumstances they would form a trust, and that two Germans would set about establishing a University. This is, of course, an exaggerated view of the national characteristics of the three peoples, but, like many caricatures, it contains some traces of the truth. More especially was the contrast between the British and the German outlooks correct before the war, and it was even more marked twenty or thirty years ago. In Great Britain there were only about half-a-dozen Universities at the end of the nineteenth century, and for hundreds of years Oxford and Cambridge were the only centres of higher education in England. These seats of learning had the advantages, and also disadvantages, of ancient traditions; and we have been frequently reminded since the commencement of the war of the fact that they have profoundly influenced the training of the men in the British Civil Service. Most people now agree that some reformation is needed so that those who govern us may have some knowledge, at least, of the world in which they live; in other words, they must learn a little about the elementary laws of science. A great influence in bringing about this change in public opinion has been the creation of the modern Universities in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol and other provincial cities in England. These new universities have proved that there are large numbers of young men and women anxious for the opportunity of further study in all branches of knowledge, who, for various reasons, would not go to Oxford or Cambridge. In addition to the provincial Universities in England, there have been growing up in the Colonies and India centres of higher education which

closely resemble these new models in England. One of the latest is the local University of Hongkong, which yesterday celebrated, in true academic style, its full growth. The first degree day marks a definite epoch in its life and reminds us that graduates are now being sent out into the Far East to take their place in the streams of life, with the hall-mark of the local University as their qualification to practise in the professions of Medicine, Engineering, and Teaching, and in the domain of Commerce. The occasion was one upon which the sponsors of the University are to be congratulated.

Those who founded the institution must have been gratified, if present, with the success which has attended their efforts. It was a graceful compliment to Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, who worked so hard in this connection while Governor of the Colony, to confer upon him an honorary degree. This was done in *absentia*, as there is no reason to believe that he will be able to visit the Colony for some time, and it is only right and proper that his name should occupy a premier position upon the roll of graduates of the University which he did so much to establish. There were present other distinguished gentlemen who also received the highest academic honour which it is in the power of the University to confer. It was most interesting and encouraging to those who believe in the possible development of China, to notice that a famous doctor and an engineer with an international reputation had come from Peking to take part in the graduation ceremony. Dr. Wu Lien Teh is well-known in his profession for his work in connection with plague prevention in Manchuria, and we understand that he is now retained by the Chinese Government in an expert advisory capacity. We sincerely hope that he will receive every encouragement from the officials in Peking to organise something in the direction of a public health service for China. It may be of interest to our readers to know that he obtained his medical training in England, where he passed through the required course with honour. We are sure that, as he now has a permanent connection with the University of Hongkong, he will assist in every way to make more efficient the training of his fellow-countrymen in medical science, and advise them as to the best outlet for their energies. The other scientist who received an honorary degree was Dr. JEM TSEN YOW. He built the Kalgan Railway and is well-known to all British engineers in China as well as to many in Great Britain. There is no other man who has done more to ensure good communications in his own country than Dr. Jem; indeed, he may be called the native Father of the Railway in China. It is particularly appropriate that he should have been present in such a conspicuous position in the first degree ceremony held in Hongkong, for not only is he a Cantonese who has spent most of his life in North China, but he has taken an active part in the scheme for connecting Canton and Hankow by rail. That he will be able to advise the young engineers who pass out from Hongkong to take part in the practical work of developing the natural resources of China goes without saying. The three other recipients of the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, were two distinguished French Oriental scholars—M. FINOR and Capt. PELLIER—and one who is so well-known for his benefactions to the University and other local enterprises—Sir ROBERT HO TUNG. By force of character, Sir ROBERT has established his claim to be considered one of our leading commercial men, and honours have fallen upon him rapidly during the last two or three years. He has the satisfaction of knowing that these are a mark of the appreciation and the esteem in which he is held locally. M. FINOR comes from Indo-China, where he has been engaged upon Oriental researches, while Capt. PELLIER is attached to the French Legation in Peking. He has taken an active part in the fighting in France, and has been awarded the British Military Cross, but in the happier days before the war he had established his name as an authority upon things Chinese. A word should be added in praise of those graduates who have received their admission to the roll by passing the necessary examinations. They have earned the reward of application and perseverance in connection with their studies. They will probably be scattered all over the Far East in a few years, but we most sincerely hope that they will always remain in touch with their country, and do everything possible to aid in the development along lines suitable to the advancement of their own country. They will probably never forget the impressive ceremony of yesterday, and we feel sure that those who were privileged to see them receive their degrees will wish them all prosperity in their future career.

The P. and O. outward Mail steamer *Karmala*, with the London Mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived at Port Said on the 18th instant.

A Chinese who was remanded for dumping the body of a child which had died of small-pox yesterday fined \$200 for the offence.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 2nd December amounted to 63,624 tons and the sales to 56,076 tons.

At each evening performance of "Kismet" the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be open to members and their friends during the intervals for refreshment.

A wireless message has been received from the N. Y. K. s.s. *Sawa Maru* to say that she expects to arrive at the Examination Anchorage at 3 p.m. to-day instead of at 7 p.m. as previously announced.

A Chinese who attempted to smuggle to Canton six boxes of "Wild Woodbine" cigarettes, the duty on which would have amounted to about \$1, was yesterday fined \$30, the cigarettes being confiscated.

Six months' hard labour was the sentence passed on a Chinese who stole a motor-car rug belonging to Dr. Allan. He was remanded to give him a chance of bringing evidence to show he was a "good man," but in this he failed, while the police informed Mr. Wood that he was only a fortnight out of goal.

Tenders for specie and Mexican dollars, for telegraphic transfer, or in exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at three months' sight on the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £30,000 will be received by the Treasury Chest Officer, Army Pay Department, until 11 a.m. on December 15th.

An appeal has been issued on behalf of the funds of the School of Oriental Studies, London, and in the preliminary list of contributions appear the names of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China Ltd. (£1,000 and £100 yearly for five years); The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Ltd. (£200 yearly for five years); P. and O. Steamship Company, Ltd. (£250), and Sir Montagu C. Turner (£100 and £50 yearly for five years).

The Hongkong Electric Company notify the public that, as the demand for electricity has almost reached the limit of the capacity of the present generating plant, no further applications for new connections will be accepted after the 1st January until the completion of the new Power station at North Point. It was expected that the North Point Station would have been completed before now, but owing to the war the work has been considerably delayed.

H.E. Chu Hing Lan, the Civil Governor of Canton, who, at the invitation of H.E. the Governor, came to Hongkong to attend the ceremony of conferring degrees at the University, left Canton by the gun-boat *Chu Yu* on Wednesday night, arriving here yesterday morning. H.E. was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp and private secretary, and Mr. Ho Kwong was also of the party. The distinguished visitors were met on landing by the Governor's Private Secretary, Mr. R. Ponsonby Fane, and were conveyed to Government House by car. H.E. Chu Hing Lan returned to Canton last evening.

Yesterday, at the Magistracy, Mr. J. R. Wood heard evidence in a charge by a Canton Chinese against his concubine of having appropriated \$2,000 in bank notes, \$900 in coin, and furniture and clothing to the value of about \$2,000, property which the complainant had left in her charge as bailiee. Complainant, who described himself as a Chinese Government employe at Canton, stated that defendant had been his concubine for three years. He visited Hongkong with her and, after staying there for some time, returned to Canton, leaving her behind with the money and articles specified in her possession on trust. Some time later he returned and found that she had disappeared, with the furniture, clothing and money. He traced her to Wanchai and reported the matter to the police there. Defendant's story was that when defendant left her, he left no money or goods in her possession and merely paid so much for her food and the rent of her cubicle. He had deceived her originally by telling her that he had no wife, and she wished to get clear of him because he treated her with suspicion. The case was adjourned for the hearing of further evidence.

THE WAR.

THE PEACE PROPOSALS:

UNIVERSAL CONDEMNATION.

MORE "FRIGHTFULNESS" THREATENED.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FRONT INTACT:
SERIOUS STAND IMPENDING.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY PATROLS DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, December 14th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—Enemy patrols, endeavouring to enter our trenches to the east of Arrancieres, were driven off.

We bombarded trenches in the neighbourhood of Festubert, Neuve Chapelle and Ypres.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY MINE WORKS DESTROYED.

PARIS, December 14th.

An official *communiqué* states:—There has been vigorous enemy artillery fire in the Baches, La Maisonette, and Berleux sectors.

A *coup-de-main* against a salient north of Four-de-Paris, in Argonne, enabled us to destroy enemy mine works and capture prisoners.

HEAVY SNOWFALL.

LONDON, December 14th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters in France reports that snow has begun to fall heavily and is melting, thereby increasing the difficulty of operations.

EARLIER CABLES.

COMPARATIVE CALM.

ON WHOLE WESTERN FRONT.

December 13th.

A French *communiqué* reports comparative calm on the whole of the Western front.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FRONT

UNBROKEN.

SERIOUS STAND EXPECTED.

LONDON, December 14th.

It appears that the Roumanians and Russians have still an unbroken line and that they have made effective local rallies for the purpose of checking pursuit, but General Mackensen's armies are pressing on the vanguard 70 miles from Galatz, Braila and the river Sereth, where the Russo-Roumanians are expected to make a serious stand to bar the road to Moldavia.

VENEZELIST TROOPS LAND AT SERMOPOLIS.

WILL ANNEX CYCLADES.

LONDON, December 14th.

Venezelist troops have landed at Sermopolis and have annexed the island of Syros. The remainder of the Cyclades will shortly be annexed.

EARLIER CABLES.

LIVELY FIGHTING NEAR MONASTIR.

ITALIANS REPULSE BULGARIANS.

LONDON, December 13th.

A French *communiqué* states that there has been violent artillery firing as well as lively fighting to the north of Monastir.

The Italians repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack.

GREEK CRISIS.

ADMIRAL DE FOURNET SUPERSEDED.

PARIS, December 13th.

Admiral Gauchet replaces Admiral De Fournet in the command of the Allied naval forces in Greek waters.

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN OPERATIONS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

LONDON, December 13th.

A Russian *communiqué* says:—South of the river Trotus, in Moldavia, we captured a line of trenches and repulsed counter-attacks with great losses to the enemy, who is stubbornly resisting our advance.

ROUMANIANS FALL BACK.

In North Dorna Vatra the Roumanians took the offensive on the high road between Mizil and Buzeu, but were obliged to fall back.

At present the Roumanian Army occupies a front extending Buzeu-Saranga-Urutsani.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

MINES IN ATLANTIC.

OILTANKER IN FLAMES.

FERROL, December 14th.

A Dutch steamer reports having passed an oil-tanker in flames, and to having seen four floating mines in the Atlantic.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPORTED SUNKEN STEAMERS.

ARRIVE IN PORT.

LONDON, December 13th.

The British steamer *Tanfield* and the Belgian steamer *Keltier*, previously reported sunk, have arrived in port.

MORE SINKINGS.

The Norwegian steamer *Agder*, the Danish boat *Inger*, a Swedish schooner and a Danish barque have been sunk.

CAPTURED BRITISH SKIPPER.

A "TIMES" SUGGESTION.

LONDON, December 13th.

The *Times* says that Great Britain should immediately intimate to Germany that if an attempt is made to harm Captain Blaikie, of the *Caledonia*, a German officer prisoner of the highest rank will be treated similarly.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE PEACE

NOTE.

WASHINGTON, December 14th.

MERELY AN AGENT OF TRANSMISSION.

President Wilson has cancelled his engagements and conferred with Colonel House, his former Ambassador to Europe. It is understood that the United States Government will merely act as agent for transmitting the German Peace Note to the *Entente* Powers.

RESIGNATION OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 14th.

A Vienna telegram says:—The Austrian Government has resigned. M. Alexander Spitzmueller is forming a Cabinet.

NEUTRALS AND THE PEACE OFFER.

BIG DISAPPOINTMENT FOR GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, December 14th.

The world wide comments already show that profound disappointment is awaiting Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg if he imagined that his peace offer would impress neutrals. It is already manifest that the only result of the speech has been to bring the *Entente* Powers closer together. Everywhere the offer is condemned as a mere political manoeuvre. GREATER FRIGHTFULNESS EXPECTED.

It is anticipated in Holland that the Allies' rejection of the offer will be used as an excuse for greater frightfulness. German agents are already disseminating rumours in Holland that there are 400 submarines ready to blockade Britain. Dutch ships are only allowed to pass under German escort.

GERM-LADEN BOMBS.

Germ-laden bombs are to be scattered on London, and new and deadlier inventions generally employed.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, December 14th.

M. Pokrowski, Comptroller of the Empire, has been appointed Foreign Minister.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN NEW GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, December 14th.

By 314 votes to 168 the Chamber adopted a vote of confidence in the new Government, enjoining them to vigorously prosecute the war, after a speech by M. Briand, wherein he described Germany's peace proposals as a clumsy snare meant to divide the Allies and disturb and demoralise their peoples. The Allies would return a definite, concerted reply, but he was at present justified in saying that France would not do less than the Revolutionary Convention did in similar circumstances. "I would be most culpable," continued M. Briand, "if I did not warn the country to be careful in face of an enemy who mobilised his whole civilian population, working at white heat to increase armaments, and forcing the inhabitants of invaded territories to labour on his behalf." He denounced Bethmann-Hollweg's offer to France.

ANOTHER MILLION MEN.

A FIVE-MILLION ARMY.

LONDON, December 14th.

A Supplementary Estimate provides for an additional million men for the Army, making a total of five millions.

RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS.

PROVISIONALLY DISPENSED WITH.

LONDON, December 14th.

A Bill has been introduced to-day provisionally dispensing with the necessity for re-election of Ministers.

AUSTRALIAN COMMENT.

"GERMAN PEACE BLUFF."

MELBOURNE, December 14th.

The Australian Press unanimously denounces the offer as German Peace bluff.

Premier Hughes, in a speech, said that peace was impossible which did not provide for the evacuation of Allied territory, compensation to victims and punishment of the perpetrators of outrages.

OBITUARY.

J. W. COMYNS CARR.

LONDON, December 14th.

The death of Mr. J. W. Comyns Carr, the well-known critic and dramatist, is announced.

EARLIER CABLES.

RE-VICTUALLING SUBMARINES

SPANISH PROHIBITION.

MADRID, December 13th.

A Bill has been introduced into the Chamber prohibiting the re-victualling of belligerent submarines outside territorial waters. Draconic penalties are provided.

GERMAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

FREEZING RECEPTION.

LONDON, December 13th.

Germany's peace proposals are unanimously and emphatically repudiated by the whole British Press.

The *Morning Post* describes them as "a cunning and desperate attempt to forestall the penalty of military failure." It also says that it is a proposal, not of peace, but of an armistice, which the Allies are bound to decline, as they did the German request last September after the defeat on the Somme and at Verdun.

The *Times* says it is a symptom of Germany's conscious weakness that she has most lamentably failed to induce the United States to offer mediation, and now she falls back on an indirect offer to the belligerents. The Allies must refuse to even talk about an armistice until the occupied territories are restored and compensated.

The *Daily Chronicle* comments that Germany can have peace any day on our terms.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that Germany has reached the zenith of her power and is on the crest of the wave before the inevitable descent.

The *Daily News* states that the Allies cannot enter into peace negotiations on the basis offered by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The *Daily Mail* says that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is no more entitled to a reply than a burglar in a private house.

"CONTEMPTIBLE."

PARIS, December 13th.

The papers agree that the peace proposals are contemptible, and are a new manoeuvre with the object of dividing the Allies and influencing opinion in Germany and neutral countries. In view of Germany's habit of preparing aggressions under the cover of negotiations, it behooves the Allies to beware.

"FATEDOMED TO FAILURE."

LONDON, December 13th.

Reuter learns that there will be probably no official British pronouncement on the German peace proposals until the Allies have been consulted.

Meanwhile, the unanimity of the Press reflects the unanimity of the Governments and peoples of the Allies.

If the proposals are based, as is shrewdly suspected, on a German pose as victors, they are fatedomed to failure.

The offer is regarded as a cunning attempt to sow dissension among the Allies, by proposing terms agreeable to some and unacceptable to others.

There is also strong evidence of German knowledge that they can never win the war, and that they have almost run their course.

There may still be periods of strain and stress, but no reply is possible except that the war can only end when the objects of the Allies have been achieved.

AN ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

NEW YORK, December 13th.

The papers agree that the German offer is a piece of political chicanery, with the object of bolstering up Germany's cause at home and abroad. "Germany officially admits that the war is a failure, and that Germany cannot dominate Europe."

The *New York Times* points out that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg did not mention the Allied declarations regarding the destruction of Prussian militarism, and remarks that this omission is significant and also fatal.

ALLEGED PEACE TERMS.

NEW YORK, December 13th.

The evening papers publish a number of alleged German terms, none from official sources. The statements include the retention of Serbia by Austria-Hungary, Constantinople by Turkey, the restoration to Bulgaria of all the territory she lost in the second Balkan War, and the restoration to Austria of all the territory captured by Italy.

OTHER VERSIONS.

WASHINGTON, December 13th.

Germany proposes complete restoration of the occupied portions of Belgium and France and also the return of Germany's colonies, with a settlement of the Balkan situation by a Peace Conference.

RUMORED DISPUTE BETWEEN KAISER AND EMPEROR.

AMSTERDAM, December 13th.

The peace proposals are regarded here as an admission that the confidence of the Central Powers is shaken, and this is connected with rumours of a grave dispute between the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor.

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

AT CLOSE OF HIS SPEECH.

LONDON, December 13th.

A Dutch correspondent present in the Reichstag says that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, at the conclusion of his speech, sank into his chair completely overcome and scarcely conscious of his surroundings.

The Chamber was most excited, and the whole city is in a state of feverish tension. There were unprecedented crowds outside the Reichstag.

A COWARDLY THREAT.

A TYPICAL HUNNISH PROPOSAL.

LONDON, December 13th.

The *Daily Telegraph* learns from an unimpeachable source, that Germany invited Belgium to insist on an immediate peace, in return for a guarantee of her independence, financial assistance and rehabilitation.

In the event of a refusal, Belgium was informed that the existence of her monuments, public buildings and even her towns would be threatened.

THE PREMIER'S CONDITION.

PRESIDES OVER WAR CABINET.

LONDON, December 13th.

Mr. Lloyd George presided over the War Cabinet. He is still suffering from chill, his voice being particularly affected. He has been ordered complete rest for a day or two.

THE CAPTURE OF MONASTIR.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS TO SERBIAN COMMANDER.

LONDON, December 13th.

It is officially announced that the King, on the occasion of the capture of Monastir, cordially congratulated the Serbian Commander and his valiant Army, who were struggling shoulder to shoulder with the Allies.

The Czar, in the course of a similar message, said he was persuaded their common efforts would be crowned with complete victory, assuring Serbia of free development of her political life and the realisation of her national aspirations.

FRENCH MILITARY CHANGES.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, December 13th.

It is officially announced that General Nivelle has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the armies in the north and north-east.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S POSITION.

PARIS, December 13th.

General Joffre has been appointed Generalissimo at home and abroad, while General Nivelle has been appointed Generalissimo on the Western front.

THE FRENCH CABINET.

COMPOSITION OF WAR COMMITTEE.

PARIS, December 13th.

The new Cabinet numbers ten members, while a War Committee has been appointed, comprising M. Briand, Premier; M. Ribot, Minister of Finance; General Lyautey, Minister of War; M. Lacaze, Minister of Marine; and M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions.

General Joffre, as Generalissimo, will attend the Committee as technical military adviser, while technical directors will be appointed in regard to mines and merchant shipping.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE WAR.

TOTAL OF NEARLY FOUR MILLIONS.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Germans casualties are officially reported for November as totalling 168,176, of which 28,729 were killed. These make Germany's total casualties during the war 3,621,869, of which 689,957 were killed.

RESIDENT GENERAL OF MOROCCO.

PARIS, December 13th.

General Gouraud has been appointed Resident General of Morocco.

IRISH PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

DECLARATION OF ATTITUDE.

LONDON, December 13th.

The Irish Party have resolved to await the declaration of the Government's Irish policy before deciding on its attitude towards the Government. They have also declared in favour of a vigorous prosecution of the war, re-demanded Home Rule, the abolition of martial law in Ireland, and re-affirmed hostility to conscription.

DESTRUCTIVE CANADIAN FIRE.

QUAKER OATS FACTORY.

OTTAWA, December 12th.

Four persons have been killed, fifteen injured, and twelve missing by a fire which occurred at the Quaker Oats factory at Peterboro, Ontario. Damage to the extent of £300,000 sterling has been done.

FRANCE'S CONVICTION.

CERTAINTY OF VICTORY.

PARIS, December 12th.

M. Briand, in the Chamber of Deputies, outlined the re-organisation of the War Committee with extended powers, and said:—"Without exaggerated optimism we more than ever entertain the conviction of the certainty of victory. It is true that valiant Roumania has been compelled to give way. That is a sad business; but her Army, supported by the Russian Armies, will recover, for the Eastern Question is far from settled, and tomorrow a new front will be mobilised on the enemy front." He foreshadowed the suppression of spirits in France. Referring to Bethmann-Hollweg's speech he said:—"It is my duty to put the country's mind on guard against possible poisoning. (Loud cheers.)"

FRENCH HIGH COMMAND.

RUMORED SUPERSESSION OF GENERAL JOFFRE.

LONDON, December 12th.

There are rumours of pending changes in the French High Command, including the supersession of General Joffre, who will be given the rank of Marshal, with the presidency of the Allied War Board. General Nivelle, captor of Douaumont, aged 60, who was a Colonel at the outbreak of war, will become Generalissimo. General Castelnau, Chief of General Joffre's Staff, is also retiring. M. Painleve will become War Minister in succession to Mr. Roques, who presumably will be given a command in the field.

LORD BERESFORD'S DEMAND FOR MORE KNOWLEDGE.

Admiral Lord Beresford, speaking at Edinburgh last month, said the Admiralty ought to give more despatches. They ought to let the public know more. They ought to know what their destroyers did, what their submarines did, and what their splendid mercantile marine did, and it would be a good thing for the enemy to know a little more. If the Government had allowed the Navy to carry on its business in its own way and establish a proper naval blockade, the war would have been over in eighteen months. They could have established such a blockade by international law. He thought it was wise to be critical. They wanted to help the Government because they were all asleep. (Laughter and cheers.) Up till now they had refrained from criticism because they did not want to hamper the Government, but if the Government went on the way it was going it would be the duty of some of them to tell the people what the Government were really doing. "He was anxious about the enemy's submarine campaign, and suggested that we should tell the enemy that every one sunk if they went on with their campaign, and if need be, we would take their whole mercantile marine. (Loud cheers.)"

TEN MONTHS IN GERMANY.

THE WOMEN PROBLEM.

ALL HELPING.

CHAPTER XV.

[BY D. THOMAS CURTIN.]

The handling of the always difficult question of the eternal feminine was firmly tackled by the German Government almost immediately after the outbreak of war.

In dealing with this many-sided problem they have been, on the whole, successful. Mistakes have been made, but they have not been the mistakes of delay.

To understand the difference between the situation here and in Germany it is necessary first to have a little understanding of the German woman and her status. With you and with us Americans, woman is treated as something apart, something on a pedestal. In Germany, on the other hand, the situation is reversed. The German man uses his home as a place to eat and sleep in, and he waits upon. The attitude of the German woman towards the man is nearly always that of the obedient, humble servant to command. If a husband and wife are out shopping it is often enough the wife who carries the parcels. In entering any public place the middle-class man walks first and the wife dutifully follows.

On the whole, the efforts of the German woman have almost doubled the national output of war energy. Except in Berlin there are very few idle women, and these only among the newly-rich class. The women of the upper classes, both in Germany and Austria, are either in hospitals or are making comforts for the troops or are in munition factories. Women have always worked harder in Germany and at more kinds of work than here, and what, judging by your illustrated papers, seems to be a novel engagement of women in agricultural and other pursuits—is just the natural way of things in Germany. It should always be remembered, when estimating German man-power and German ability to hold out that the bulk of the work of civil life is being done by women and women. A German woman and a prisoner of war, usually a Russian, working side by side in the fields is a common sight throughout Germany.

ORGANIZING WOMEN'S WORK.

As if what has been already accomplished is not sufficient, you will have read last week that all the German people of both sexes are to be organized against you, so that there shall not be the waste of a single pair of hands, if possible. The matter is to be taken up, as you will have read, by soldiers and others of distinction. Von Stein, for example, in consequence of his failure on the Somme, has been brought back to Berlin, where it is believed he will have a great deal to do with the man-power part of the scheme.

German authorities are utilizing every kind of woman. The social evil, against which the Bishop of London and others are agitating here, was effectively dealt with by the German authorities, not only for the sake of the health of the troops, but in the interests of munitions. Women of doubtful character were first told that if found in the neighbourhood of barracks they were liable to be arrested, and when so found were immediately removed to their native places, and put into the nearest cartridge filling or other shop. The double effect has been an increased output of munitions for the army and increased health for the soldier, and such success as one may witness in Piccadilly or other London streets at night have been effectively quenched by the strong Prussian hand, with benefit to all concerned.

I am not speaking of German morals in general, which are notorious. I merely state the practical way the Germans turn the women of doubtful character into useful munition makers.

The lot of the German woman has been much more difficult than the lot of the woman in the Allied countries, for upon her has fallen the great and increasing burden of the struggle to get enough to eat for her household. In practically all classes of Germany it has been the custom of the German to come home from his work, whether in a Government office, bank, or factory, for his midday meal, usually followed by an hour's sleep.

The German man is often a greedy fellow as regards meals. For his special food is always provided, and the wife and children sit round patiently watching him eat it. He expects special food to-day. The soldier, of course, is getting it, and properly, but the stay-at-homes, who are all men over 45 or less under 18, still get the best of such food as can be got. Exceptions to the 18 to 45 rule are very few indeed. The excuses given at your tribunals would have no bearing in Germany. National work in Germany means war work pure and simple, and now, as we have read, the women are to be treated exactly as the men in this respect that they will not be sent to the front.

IMPLICIT FAITH.

I have nothing but praise and admiration for the way in which the German women have thrown themselves into this struggle. Believing implicitly as they have been told—and with the exception of the lower classes they believe everything the Government tells them—that this war was carefully prepared by "Sir Grey" (Lord Grey of Fallodon), the man without a conscience, as he is called in Germany, they feel that they are helping to fight a war for the defence of their homes and their children, and the cynics at the German Foreign Office, who manufacture their opinions for them, rub this in sermons from the pulpit, novels, newspaper articles, faked cinema films, garbled extracts from Allied newspapers, books, and bogus photographs, Reichstag orations by Bethmann-Hollweg, and the rest of it, not forgetting the all-important lectures by the professors, who

are unceasing in their efforts all over Germany.

To show how little the truth of the war is understood by the German women, I may mention an incident that occurred at the house of people of the official class at which I was visiting one day. The eldest son, who was just back from the Somme trenches, suffering from slight shell-shock, brought home a copy of a London illustrated paper, which had been thrown across the trenches by the English. In this paper there was a picture of a long procession of German prisoners captured by the English. The daughter of the house, a well-bred girl of nineteen, blazed up at the sight of this picture, and showed it to her mother, who was equally surprised. The son of the house, remarked, "Surely you know the English have taken a great many prisoners?"

The women had never heard it, and were dumfounded. When you come to think of it, I wonder how often you have seen a reference to loss of prisoners in any German communication. The Germans conceal the lost prisoners just as they conceal the real death roll.

While there are an increasing number of doubters among the German mankind as to the accuracy of statements issued by the Government, in the class with which I mostly came into contact in Germany, the women are blindfold and believe all they are told. So strong, too, is the influence of Government propaganda on the people in Germany that in a town where I met two English ladies married to Germans, they believed that Germany had Verdun in her grasp, had annihilated the English troops (mainly black) on the Somme, had defeated the English Fleet in the battle of Skagerrak (Jutland), and reduced the greater part of the fortifications, docks, and munition factories of London to ruins by Zeppelins.

Their anguish for the fate of their English relations was sincere, and they were intensely hopeful that England would accept any sort of terms of peace in order to prevent the invasion which some people in Germany still believe possible.

At the beginning of the war the click of the knitting needle was heard everywhere in Germany. Shop girls knitted while waiting for customers, women knitted in trams and, of course, in the home, in churches, and of course, in the home. The knitting is ceasing now for the very practical reason that the military authorities have commandeered all the wool that got through your blockade. The other reason for the stoppage of such needlework is the fact that women are engaged in countless forms of definite war work. I have now been sufficiently long in England to compare the different attitude of English and German women in regard to the war.

Upon the whole it is beyond question that the German women are not standing the losses as well as you. I have been honoured here in England in the last few weeks by conversations with more than one lady who has lost heavily in dear ones. The attitude is quieter here than in Germany, and is not followed by the peace talk which such events produce in German households.

PEACE AND FOOD.

What surprises me here is the fact that the word "peace" is hardly ever mentioned anywhere, whereas in any German railway train or tramcar the two dominant words are *Friede* (peace) and *Essen* (food). The peace is always a German idea of peace—for the extreme grumblers do not talk freely in public—and the food talk is not always the result of a shortage, but of the great difficulty in getting what is to be obtained, together with the increasing monotony of the diet.

The feeling of German women of the lower classes seems to rise and fall in curves, changing apparently about every three months. There was a great curve of rebellious talk, food talk, and peace talk in July. Immediately followed the Somme offensive, the losses in which were not known for some weeks, but which trickled through gradually, there began the agitation for the great munition strike which was to have taken place on August 1st. The dimensions of this proposed rising seem to have been effectively concealed by the German censorship. I found very little about it in the English newspapers which reached Berlin, but what I did read were isolated fragments, such as the Kaiser's appeal to the people on August 1st, which, if it is referred to, will be found to include a special appeal to the workers. No one in England seems to know about this important movement.

What happened was that there was a significant movement of machine-guns to all points of danger, such as the Moabit district of Berlin, and Spandau, together with countless warnings against so-called "anarchists." The German Government went through a period of anxiety, and the story, if I had space here to tell it, is one of intense dramatic interest.

Casual visitors to Berlin hotels knew nothing of the subject. The interested American and other neutral correspondents dare not say a word about it, and this great suppressed upheaval has passed away for a time with other incidents of the war that have been so effectively gagged.

The notices summoning semi-revolutionary meetings are whispered from mouth to mouth by the women standing in the food lines, waiting for their potatoes, morning bread, half-pound of meat weekly, and the other ticketed supplies for the war has produced among the lower third of the population of Germany a distinctly revolutionary feeling. These women do not pay the attention they formerly did to the bell-rings and flag displays which are ordered by the Government on every possible occasion, such as the safe arrival of the submarine *Deutschland* at Baltimore, its return to Bremen, and the first success against Rumania.

Before that success the same feeling was rising up again, which rose just about August 1st, and unless the Germans can

achieve some material success before Christmas, I venture to prophesy that it is the women who are the chief promoters of this unrest. The unfortunate fact is that the Government is in possession of the machine-guns, it has little real bearing on the war so long as the Army is under control.

It must not be supposed, however, that the life of feminine Germany is entirely a gloomy round of duty and suffering. Among the women of the poor things are as bad as they can be. They are getting higher wages than ever, but the food scarcity and the blockade rob them of the increase.

The middle and upper classes still devote a good deal of time to the feminine pursuits of shopping and dressing. The outbreak of war hit the fashions at a curious moment. Paris had just abandoned the tight skirt, and a comical struggle took place between the Government and those women who desired to be correctly gowned.

The Government said, "In order to avoid waste of material, you must stick to the tight skirt," and the amount of cloth allowed was carefully prescribed. Women's desire to be in the mode was, however, too powerful for even Prussianism. Copies of French fashion magazines were smuggled in from Paris through Switzerland, passed from dressmaker to dressmaker, and house to house, and despite the military instructions and the leather shortage, wide skirts and high boots began to appear everywhere.

GERMAN FASHIONS.

This feminine ebullition was followed by an appeal from the Government to abandon all enemy examples and to institute new German fashions of their own making. Models were exhibited in shop windows of what were called the "old and elegant Viennese fashions." These, however, were found to be great consumers of material, and the women still continued to imitate Paris.

The day before I left Berlin I heard an amusing conversation in the underground railway between two women, one of whom was talking about her hat. She told her friend that she found the picture of the hat in a smuggled fashion paper, and had it made at her milliners, and she was obviously very pleased with her taste.

The women in the munition factories, who number millions, wear a serviceable kind of uniform overall.

The venom of the German women in regard to the war is quite in contrast with the feeling expressed by English ladies. German women have read a great deal about English and American women and they cordially detest them. Their point of view is very difficult to explain. When I have told German women that in many States in my country women have votes, their reply is, "How vulgar." Their attitude towards the whole question of women's franchise is that it is a form of American lack of culture and lack of authority.

The freedom accorded to English and American girls is misunderstood. It is regarded as a form of laxity of morals. Many of the older-fashioned German folk forbid their daughters playing lawn tennis because they regard it as indecent.

A Dutch girl who, in the presence of some German ladies, expressed admiration for certain aspects of English feminine life was fiercely and venomously attacked by that never-failing weapon, the German woman's tongue. The poor thing, who mildly expressed the view that hockey was a good game for girls, and the fine complexioned and elegant walk of English women were due to outdoor sports, was reduced almost to tears. The intolerance of German women is almost impossible to express. I know a case of one young girl, a German-American, whose parents returned to Hamburg, who declined to repeat the ridiculous German formula, "Gott strafe England," and stuck to her point, with the result that she was not invited to that circle again.

There is a notion here that the "Gott strafe England" cry has ceased in Germany. I found no sign of its lessening, and to it has been added "Gott strafe Amerika," the latter being even more popular with the German women than the German men. The pastors, professors, and the Press have told the German women that their husbands and sons and lovers are being killed by American shells. A man who ought to know better, like Prince Rupert of Bavaria, made a public statement that half of the Allies' ammunition is American. At one not far distant moment the feeling against America on the part of German women became so intense that the American flag had to be withdrawn from the American hospital at Munich, although that hospital, supported by German-American funds, has done wonderful work for the German wounded.

My own position with regard to these discussions was one of great difficulty, and as far as possible I endeavoured to avoid them, opening my mouth as little as possible in railway and other restaurants, lest my accent betray me, although my rule was to enter into as many conversations as possible, but to do so with great care.

Arguments with German women about the war are absolutely futile. The Allies have just scored successes on the Western front and on the Carso. The German women, who, after their own method follow the war very closely, will blindly believe that these defeats are tactical rearrangements of positions, dictated by the wisdom of the General Staff, as so long as no Allied troops are upon German soil, so long will the German populace believe in the invincibility of its Army. I am speaking always of the middle and upper classes, who are on the whole, but with increasing exceptions, as intensely pro-war as the lower classes are anti-war.

INTENSITY OF WOMEN'S STATE.

The neglect, and in some case, refusal, to attend the English wounded by German nurses are a sign both of their own (Continued at foot of next column.)



Yet in the game-Sargol makes Pasty, Peppish, People Plump and Popular

SARGOL, the concentrated food that puts on good, healthy flesh, sometimes at the rate of a pound a day, builds up the thin and weak, brings back the rosy blush of health, rounds out the skinny, scrawny figures to lines of beauty and plumpness, does it easily, quickly and effectively.

You don't understand it? Well, to tell the truth, neither do we. But after a long series of costly experiments we "hit upon an idea" and produced a combination of tissue building elements, which have performed wonders in making thin people plump and fat. Sargol was made to put flesh on thin folks, but we don't understand one-half the other remarkable things it does for the thin and undeveloped, the pale and the weak, the dull and the listless. It is not a drug nor a stimulant, but can be best classed as a concentrated food with high tissue-building qualities. A food that creates rich, red blood, builds brain and brawn, hardens flabby muscles and makes even a confirmed dyspeptic "sit up and take notice." In building tissue it has a higher value than good beefsteak or eggs.

Sargol helps you to assimilate your food, to get the utmost good out of every mouthful. Take it with your meals for a few days, the test will tell. See how your digestion has improved, how the blue melancholy feeling goes, how good your meals taste.

A few days more and you begin to take on flesh. You look better, act better, you can do more, do it quicker and easier. Your friend says you are looking better. "Hello, Bill, you're looking fine, never saw you looking better." But you don't need to be told this. You know it yourself. You know you are gaining weight, feeling more fit than you have felt for years.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,THE PHARMACY,
QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,

THE EDWARD DISPENSARY. [75-5]

FROM

Land of Brown Heath and Shaggy Wood,
Land of the Mountain and the Flood.

M. P. WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

18, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[1503]

intensity of feeling in regard to the war and their entirely different mentality. Again and again I have heard German women say, "In the event of a successful German invasion of England the women will accompany the men, and teach the women of England that war is war." Their remarks in regard to the offensive of my own country are equally offensive. Indeed, States that Germany regards as the neutral, and who are treated by the official controlled German Press with a certain amount of respect, are loathed by German women. Their attitude is that all who are not on their side are their enemies. American women who are making shells for the British, French, and Russian are just as much the enemies of Germany as the Allied soldiers and sailors. One argument often used is that to be strictly neutral America should make no munitions at all, but it would not be so bad, say the Germans, if half the American ammunition went to Germany and half to the Allies.

I lost my temper once by saying to one elderly red-faced Frau, "Since you have beaten the English at sea, why don't you send your ships to fetch it?" "Our fleet," she said, "is too busy chasing the English Fleet in its safe hiding places to afford time to go to America. You will see enough of our fleet one day, young man."

Summing up this brief and very sketchy analysis of German femininity in the war, I reiterate views expressed in previous visits to Germany that German women are not standing the anxiety of the war as well as those of France and England.

They have done noble work for the Fatherland, but the grumblings of the lower third of the population are now such as have not been heard since 1848. German officials in the Press Department of the Foreign Office try and explain the unrest away to neutral correspondents like myself, but many thinking Germans are surprised and troubled by this unexpected manifestation on the part of those who for generations have been almost as docile and easily managed as children.—Times

RUSSIAN APPRECIATION OF
BRITAIN'S SHARE IN THE
WAR.

Wishing to place on record the concrete proof of its Anglophil sentiments as opposed to the underhand anti-British campaign conducted in certain quarters, the Russian Constitutional Democratic Party at a conference last month resolved to dispatch to Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, a telegram recognizing the enormous importance of England's share in the war, both on land and sea.

The Party requests our Ambassador to convey to the British people its sentiment of profound respect for its English allies and its firm conviction that "our friendship, strengthened in the struggle with the common foe, will, after victory, constitute a guarantee of lasting peace based on right and national freedom." The telegram is signed by Prince Dolgoroukoff and M. Milukoff.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 14th at 12.10.—Pressure has decreased moderately over Japan, the anticyclone having passed into the Pacific. Fresh anti-cyclone has formed over N. China causing moderate increases over that area; slight decreases elsewhere.

Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected over the sea; and south-coast of China and the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 78.81 inches, against an average of 62.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT Forecast.
Hongkong to Cap Hoek ... N. winds, fresh; fine.

Formosa Channel ... North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow ... No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan ... No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 14th.

	Previous Day	On Day	On Day	On Day
	at 8 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.	at 10 p.m.
Baromet.	30.08	30.13	30.06	
Temperature	71	65	72	
Humidity	67	41	34	
Wind Direction	West	ENE	NNE	
Force	2	3	3	
Weather	b	b	b	
Rain	—	—	—	

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th.—72
Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th.—64

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 15th to 21st December, 1916.

Day of Week	Month	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
		H'kong	Mean	Height	H'kong	Mean	Height
		h.	m.	ft. in.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	15	3 24	4 4	7 31	1 3	3 24	4 4
Satur.	16	11 51	4 6	5 13	4 4	3 39	4 6
Sun.	17	0 36	6 0	6 6	4 5	0 36	6 0
Mon.	18	1 40	5 5	7 45	4 6	1 40	5 5
Tues.	19	3 32	5 0	10 10	4 3	3 32	5 0
Wed.	20	5 01	4 7	0 12	3 6	5 01	4 7
Thurs.	21	5 23	6 4	10 55	3 1	5 23	6 4
		6 31	4 1	1 1	3 0	6 31	4 1
		6 5	7 0	11 31	3 3	6 5	7 0

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY
Noon—Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.
Extraordinary General Meeting at the
Office of Messrs. Shown, Toms & Co.
Entries close for Ladies' Championship,
R.H.K. Golf Club.

TO-NIGHT
9 p.m.—A.D.C. Performance of "Kismet"
in aid of "Star and Garter" Fund.
TO-MORROW
9 p.m.—A.D.C. Performance of "Kismet"
in aid of "Star and Garter" Fund.

Wednesday, 20th Dec.—
4.30 p.m.—Matinee Performance of "Kismet."
Saturday, 23rd Dec.—
9 p.m.—Extra Performance of "Kismet."
Sat. 23rd Dec. 24th and Mon. 25th Dec.—
Trophy Competition at Fanning.
Monday, 25th Dec.—
Christmas Day—Public Holiday.
Tuesday, 26th Dec.—
Boxing Day—Public Holiday.
10 a.m.—Winter "Bisley" at Stonecutters.
10 a.m.—Mixed Foursome Competition at Fanning.

YOUR BREATH—?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as
clean as it should be in the morning? If
not let

PINKETTES

help you. They dispel Constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature. Of all chemists, or 60 cents the price, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Bechover Road, Shanghai.

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Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Solely by all Chemists.

THE LAST FOUR MONTHS.
WHAT WE HAVE GAINED.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

Sir William Robertson said the other day that he did not want to be asked when the end of the war would come. My own experience is that nowadays in this country one very rarely hears the question, "How long do you think the war will last?"

The scales have fallen from the nation's eyes. The public recognise that the war will probably continue for a very long time, and on the whole the prospect is philosophically accepted. The usual question one now hears is: "How do you think the war is going?"

Such an inquiry cannot be answered upon the basis of the events of a single week. The best way to estimate the present position of the Allies is to look back and consider where they stood four months ago, and then to examine what has happened since. Perhaps we do not look back often enough. The last two years seem to have gone like a flash, save to those who mourn.

Four months ago the British Army in the west had fought no considerable battle since Loos. The bulk of our New Armies had not been proved in great encounters with the Germans. Our generals knew that masses of fresh troops were being constantly trained "at the back of the front" for the great day, and that thousands of guns and immense stores of ammunition were being poured into France. The public did not and could not know. They could only guess. We were still in the stage of doubt about the efficiency of our air services, and were also wondering whether Zeppelins were again to wander unassailed over our land this autumn. We had never heard of the tanks. The fall of Kut was a recent memory, and the thought of the Dardanelles still rankled. It was so long since victory had crowned our banners on land that we had forgotten what it felt like to triumph, and naval experts were still engaged in technical squabbles about the precise significance of the sea battle of Jutland.

Four months ago the whisper was passing round that Verdun was in deadly peril. The French were said to be anxious though calm. By their method of local attacks the Germans had got into Fleury and were very near the last line of defences. We knew that the fall of Verdun could not alter in any essential the position in the west, owing to the huge development of defensive works on this side of the Meuse, but we were troubled about the possible moral effect.

Four months ago we had just passed through a period of great perturbation about the menacing Austrian offensive in the Trentino, and had feared that we might see the enemy debouching into the Venetian plain. The news that the Austrians were in full retirement only came during the last week in June. The Bulgarians and some German troops had crossed the Greek frontier, and the purpose of the Allied Armies at Salonica was anything but clear. The only really bright spot was on the southern Russian front, where Brusiloff's hammer blows had yielded great captures of Austrians and had brought him near to Kolomoie.

The whole outlook for the Allies was changed between dawn and sunset on that unforgettable day, the First of July. Ever since then we have gone on from strength to strength. When Sir Douglas Haig and General Foch struck home on the Somme they did far more than pile up the German casualty lists and smash line after line of the German defences. They inflicted a mortal wound upon the German claim to military invincibility. They produced in the Allied Armies an increased confidence and a moral exaltation which can never again be equalled. They convinced doubting neutrals that the German cause was doomed to defeat.

The revelations of the battle of the Somme are manifold. In these four months we have learned something of the stuff of which our New Armies are made. We recognise that we have become for the first time in our history—reluctantly, and through pressure of circumstances—a great military power. We have seen our artillery dominate and overcome the enemy's guns. We have seen our armoured drive the German aircraft off the battlefield. We have demonstrated that our field fortifications can withstand indefinitely our concentrated gunfire and the attacks of our indomitable infantry. Our Armies have learned how to beat the Germans, and are beating them. The situation in the west has been very largely transformed since July began.

One point is better understood in Germany than in this country. There are more German soldier prisoners in Great Britain to-day than there are British soldier prisoners in Germany. Weir and parade them. In common with the majority of my countrymen, I have never yet set eyes on a German prisoner.

If the western front has undergone a permanent transformation, so has the southern front. The Italians have swept across the Lower Isonzo, taken Gorizia, and bitten deep into the Carso. It is said that shells from their biggest guns are now actually falling upon Sana, the outer bastion of Trieste. The Allied Armies at Salonica have moved outwards and joined battle with the Bulgarians, and they are very near to Monastir and Seres. The Russians in Galicia and before Kovel are fighting fierce and costly battles, but they continue to weaken the enemy. Our Mesopotamian forces have been reconstituted, are full of renewed confidence, and are at last organising an efficient transport service. Above all, the Allies have received the splendid reinforcement of the Roumanian Army, which is holding up a substantial number of enemy divisions in the Transylvanian Alps and the Dobruja.

In the last four months, then, the position of the Allies has incomparably improved. There is a reverse side to the shield, of course, but I shall not enlarge upon it here. Every one of the new advantages accruing to the Allies has its flaws, some of them serious enough, but we shall not win this war by thinking the worst instead of the best of the situation as we find it. On a balance of gain and loss, of new advantages and new difficulties, the Allies are immeasurably better off than they were four months ago.

One most noticeable result of the battle of the Somme is that the Germans are (Continued at foot of next Column.)

LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.
KHAKI AND TROPHIES.

[BY P. A. MCKENZIE, THE WELL-KNOWN WAR CORRESPONDENT.]

It was good marching weather for the Lord Mayor's Show, for a keen wind made it more comfortable to walk than since the war began, the third khaki and the gorgeous uniforms of the Guards' bands, the futuristically painted guns and limbers, and the great gilt coaches made an unusual contrast. The route was lined with spectators, but there were far fewer civilians in the windows than hitherto, for most of the vantage points were given over to wounded soldiers.

The pageant was impressive, although there was not all the pomp that has been associated with it. There were, however, some of the features that have always been famous. There was the Lord Mayor's coachman, and the coach itself. There was a crescendo of lumbering vehicles, and as each appeared it was hailed with expressions of wonder. The gilded coach, swaying about on its big leather springs, looked as if it had arrived from some fairy tale and had picked up a freight of scarlet and fur-clad passengers on its way.

There is still a happy touch of the medieval in the procession. The band and trumpeters of the 1st Life Guards supplied this with their banneted tunics, their playing, so was splendid, and as they passed St. Paul's was a fainter from the silver trumpets echoed round the Cathedral and took one back to times long ago when the old timbered houses leaned affectionately towards each other from opposite sides of the narrow streets and the citizens knew the meaning of all this civic rite. It was not hard to see in some of the bearded officers of the old City Guilds the reincarnation of the men of these occupants of the coaches passed.

He was dressed in all the dignity of a velvet wreathed with a gold chain, and preceded by a mace that made him at least seem of great weight in the City. But above all the furs and his gorgeous robes was perched a khaki cap! The Naval detachments from the Crystal Palace, stepping it out to maritime airs played by their own bands, were loudly cheered, and the team that followed dragging a field gun, had the same reception as the others. There were boys from the Marine Society's training ship, *Variscite*, and from the Watts Naval Training School in Norfolk, younger, but obviously of the right stuff, and all of them keeping their eyes well to the front, where their miniature drum-major performed prodigies with a staff taller than himself. There were a hundred of these boys, and they also had a gun team.

CAPTURED GUNS.

The captured German guns, a howitzer and two field guns, were drawn by black gun teams from the Royal Artillery, and one at least bore a legend that it was captured in the "big push." The Royal Marine detachment, in blue uniform with white helmets, made a break in the khaki line. Two carriages in which were eight Chelsea Pensioners, much be-medalled, were heralded by cheers which preceded them all along the route.

The *Orifreya* Contingents were well chosen. The men of the Australian Light Horse looked magnificent. There is an added air of bravado lent to their uniform by the upturned felt hat and the bunch of emu feathers stuck jauntily in the leaf. There is a businesslike air, too, about the rifle stuck in the leather bucket strapped to each saddle. These are the men of whom one of our greatest Generals said, "They would be the finest fighting force in the world for use in broken country against European infantry or even cavalry." Following these came the New Zealand Contingent, a small but well-turned-out company, with the New Zealand band to play them past. In the ranks were several of the men from the Maori Battalion. Newfoundland contributed a contingent for the first time, and their physique was remarkably good and uniform. Perhaps one of the most impressive units of the procession followed the Newfoundlanders—the massed bands of the Canadian troops, more than a hundred strong. They played particularly well, and marched most of the way to the tune of "The Maple Leaf."

The Boy Scouts have long since ceased to be looked upon as a body which exists solely for the training of the youth of the country. Since the war they have been given a share in the actual defence of the kingdom, and they have earned high praise from all who have had anything to do with them. Thus the detachment, with its trek wagon, its pipe band, and its bulldog, was given a great reception.

One of the most pleasing innovations was the Volunteer detachments, with Lewis guns and Maxim's. They looked smart and workmanlike, and their pipe band and Scottish detachment also looked well. The South African troops, although not specially selected, were all big men, and their Highland unit made up for smallness of numbers by its individual physique and bearing. —Times.

beginning to talk a great deal more about peace. This was to be expected. An armistice in the near future would suit the Germans very well indeed. They would begin negotiations still holding in their possession nearly all Belgium, all Poland, all Serbia, a valuable slice of France, a greater slice of Russia proper, a part of Roumania, a piece of Persia, the Aden hinterland, and most of the peninsula of Sinai. With such cards in their hand they would seat themselves at the council table as conquerors.

The Allies have to go on fighting because henceforth every fresh victory will weaken Germany's position at the peace. She has long passed the height of her achievements in this war. She is slipping downhill, and every hard blow now struck at her hastens her ultimate defeat. We can never count her defeated until we have cut her head to the East, but General Marchand disclosed the secret of victory when he said last week: "The army that wins on the Somme will win the war."

BELGIUM'S NEW ARMY.
THE KING AND HIS MEN.

[BY P. A. MCKENZIE, THE WELL-KNOWN WAR CORRESPONDENT.]

What are the Belgians doing? Why do we hear little or nothing of their Army? What has happened to it?

These questions have been freely asked for some little time past. To find an answer to them I have visited the Belgian lines and travelled from Boesinghe, north of Ypres, where the Belgians join up with the British, to the sea. I have found a new Belgian Army in existence, a powerful reserve force for the Allies, waiting eagerly for the hour to come when it may advance. Out of the stricken remnant that survived the retreat from Antwerp and the battle of the Yser there has grown a fighting force of young men, led by officers seasoned in war newly equipped, with an ample supply of guns of every kind. They constitute a striking force of infantry and cavalry, with an ever-growing reserve ready to fill up losses in the ranks.

At the head is King Albert himself. I met him among his men, a soldier among soldiers, dressed in the simple uniform of a Belgian general, accompanied only by an A.D.C., supervising, organising, sharing their life in the trenches and in the rest camps. It is impossible to see without some emotion this monarch moving from trench to trench in the little strip of his own territory yet left to him, looking strangely young and cheerful despite all. The people who say that he has aged much in the last two years are misinformed. Active, confident, practical, and simple, he holds the hearts of his Belgian soldiers more surely to-day than ever he did.

Contrast the Belgian Army of to-day and the Army during my last visit two years ago. Then a little remnant, all that had escaped from Antwerp, was fighting with the fierceness of despair to save the last line of Belgian defence. To the rear, towards Dunkirk and Calais, were uncounted companies of wounded and invalids, masses of rags and dirt, a tragic spectacle. The towns were choked with wounded and with refugees. There was a lack of everything. Invalids scarce able to crawl were burying the dead to save an epidemic. Forty odd thousand worn-out soldiers were clinging on to twenty miles of canal banks and wrecked towns, holding back the advance of 180,000 triumphant Germans.

Their very dress was mid-Victorian; their guns were outranged and outclassed; their munitions were scanty. French gunners and French cavalry flew to their aid, but even before the French came the force of the German attack had been broken. I was there and speak of what I know. England, absorbed in the fighting then going on at Ypres, did not realise that—what Belgium did at the battle of the Yser. Had she failed, all the splendid bravery of French men would have been wasted, for our position would have been turned.

Belgium emerged from that battle with her infantry reduced to 33,000, and with half the remnant of her guns, saved from other fields, put out of action. Her little Army in holding up the great German machine had been smashed by it.

That was yesterday. What of to-day? To-day the situation is transformed. A process of reconstruction was at once begun, and during the past two years the Army has been rebuilt from the foundation. The quaint uniforms have disappeared and have given place to the universal khaki—khaki with certain minor picturesque decorations which the Belgians love. The uniforms are good; the boots are good; the very steel helmets of the cavalry are covered with khaki. The gas helmets are, to my mind, far better than those used by our own men when I was last with them.

Simplicity of life and cheerfulness of spirit are the note of this new Army. To-day I lunched with the staff of one division. All sat together around one long plain table, the general-in-chief sitting like a father in the centre. The mess-room was plain, the food was soldiers' fare, and there was a note of cheerfulness from top to bottom of the room. Later in the afternoon, while walking behind the trenches, I heard time after time sounds of singing. It was the rank and file gathered together when work was over. Nearly all the private soldiers are between twenty and thirty.

Belgium had to obtain men. Numbers of those who had fought on the Yser were broken in the fighting. The new recruits were raised by compulsory service among the Belgians living in England and France, and by the pressure of public opinion. The men whose sons were living in safety abroad was looked upon as little better than a traitor.

Simultaneously with the raising of fresh troops the machinery for supplying the Army with necessary equipment and munitions was re-created. The French provided Belgium not only with fresh Government headquarters at Ypres but also with considerable land in the north. Large parts of Calais wharves were loaned to them, and the little port of Gravelines became in effect Belgian. Munition factories arose in France.

Fresh officers, schools for young subalterns were opened. The medical service was extended and improved in a very remarkable way. To-day there is a splendid service of hospitals behind the Belgian lines ready for the coming days when fighting in earnest is renewed. There are ambulances, many of them presents from England, staffed in nearly all cases by Belgians. I noticed one at work marked on the outside "Presented by the Wakefield Girls' High School." There are about five hundred doctors in the medical service. The hospitals right at the front contain 1,800 beds for the seriously wounded, and behind them are others ready for the cases when they can be moved.

During the process of reconstruction the Belgians did not attempt an offensive. (Continued at foot of next Column.)

ATLANTIC SUBMARINE
CAMPAIGN.REMARKABLE LETTER FROM
CAPTAIN BOY-ED.

The *Providence Journal* publishes the text of a letter to a member of the German Embassy, which, it says, was written in Washington by Capt. Boy-Ed, the dismissed Naval Attaché, who is now at Lübeck, directing the details of the submarine campaign off the American coast. The letter says:—

"It is vitally necessary for us to establish soon a proper working basis which will be satisfactory to President Wilson, and in order to do that we must create conditions which will necessitate a ruling—Any thought of our being permitted to use our submarines to bring captured vessels into American ports as prizes must, of course, be abandoned when we think of the *Appomattox* case."

"Confronted by such an obstacle at one end, we are also forced to the conclusion that we cannot at this moment, while domestic events are pending in America, sink such vessels without taking account of human life. In order to ascertain where we stand we must therefore force an issue and see to what extent America is willing to carry out her alleged humanitarian deals by helping us to save the lives of those whose ships we destroy in the coming campaign in the Western Atlantic."

"Our commanders have full instructions covering their actions on this trial trip, and I hope that all good will result from it. In any case we will afterwards be working in the light of certainty instead of in the dark."

On October 9th, according to the *Journal*, after it had been seen that Capt. Boy-Ed's plans had been successful, as American destroyers had saved the lives of the crews and passengers of the sunken vessels without complaint, Count Bernstorff attended a conference of German interests, and made approximately the following statement:—

"We have at last established a working basis which clears the way for our real submarine activities on this side of the ocean. We have observed President Wilson's dictum exactly. He has shown us the way to operate, and we thank him for it. We now have a precedent which makes it certain that American vessels of war will not hesitate to save the lives of the passengers and crews of ships that are destroyed by submarines, and as long as the physical conditions of submarines are what they are we are very glad, not desiring to destroy non-combatant life, to hand the humanitarian work of saving men and women over to the United States Navy."

"Undoubtedly the impulses which stirred United States destroyers on Sunday (speaking of Sunday, October 9th) will continue. In other words, what German submarines cannot do by reason of their limitations the United States Navy is willing to do. This is a good arrangement all round, and a very satisfactory method of procedure."

SING A SONG OF ZEPPELINS.

A Correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* says he was trying to remember an old nursery rhyme, but it would go something like this:—

Sing a song of Zeppelins,
A little bit awry;
One and twenty Germans
Dropped from the sky.

When the Zepp descended,
The Huns began to sing,
But "Deutschland über Alles"
Didn't seem the thing.

The Zepp was in the farmyard,
Sitting on its tail,
An Essex Special met the crew
And popped them into gaol.

sive. They were not in a position to do so. This does not mean that they have had no fighting. Along the different parts of the front, more particularly in the Boesinghe and Dixmude districts, the Germans have attacked time after time, as they have done lower down at Ypres. The Belgian Army has had the common defensive experience of the British and the French. Very little had been said about this fighting in England because the Belgians have not yet organised their publicity side.

To-day, however, even this fighting has very largely died down and there is comparative peace all along the northern front. This is due to the fact that the Germans have drawn away all possible men and munitions to the Somme. I had a striking example of this myself a few hours ago. In company with a Belgian Staff officer I visited one section of the trenches. My companion leaned leisurely over the parapet and pointed out in detail the German positions just across the banks of the Yser Canal. He showed me their first line, and then some way behind, a bit of rising ground where their second line could be seen. From where we stood the ruined countryside around us might have been deserted save for our sentries and the men in our own dug-outs. There was not a sound of life and not a sound of activity. The officer stood up in full view of the lines. Only once did we hear the sound of a rifle, and that was some distance away. The shells that we heard were being fired at Ypres.

"What does this mean?" I asked my guide.

The commandant smiled. "The Germans are afraid," he said. "They have been sent here, broken, to rest, and their chief fear is lest we should open out on them. They know that if they send a bomb or a bullet over our lines we would hit back, and hit back hard."

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	KOBE	31st Dec.	23rd Dec.	JAVA & MAKASSAR
TJIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	28th Dec.	20th Dec.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	JAVA	28th Dec.	3rd Jan.	SHANGHAI
TJILIWONG	JAVA & MAKASSAR	27th Dec.	31st Dec.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.
Yok Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI

Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN"	1917
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	11th January.
S.S. "TJISONDARI"	11th February.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Managing Agents.
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Shipsbuilders, Sailors, Repairs, Boatmakers, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

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BOILERS
MOTORS.

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Agents for John I. Thompson & Co., Limited.
Representing in at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., of Hongkong, Ltd., Shanghai & Japan Agents. Telephone 211.

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Tanks by sink by 24th in.
Plate Slipways tables.
Vessels up to 3,000 tons.
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

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ARTISTIC CARDS with CHINESE PICTURES, TOYS and SWEETS, suitable for Xmas Present.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING:

From HONGKONG: Connecting with From COLOMBO:

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

to

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to REES & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from COLOMBO	1917	1917
NANKIN	Dec. 16	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVARA	Dec. 16	Through Steamer	Jan. 28	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 12	Through Steamer	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 26	Mar. 5
MALTA	Feb. 9	Through Steamer	Mar. 9	Mar. 18
NAMUR	Feb. 23	Through Steamer	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
NELLORE	Mar. 9	Through Steamer	Apr. 9	Apr. 18
NOVARA	Mar. 23	Through Steamer	Apr. 23	Apr. 29
NORE	Apr. 6	Through Steamer	May 6	May 15
NANKIN	Apr. 20	Through Steamer	May 20	May 28
NELLORE	May 4	Through Steamer	June 4	June 18
NELLORE	May 18	Through Steamer	June 18	June 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
SOMALI	SATURDAY, 30th December.
NYANZA	MONDAY, 1st January.
MALTA	SUNDAY, 14th January.
NAMUR	MONDAY, 29th January.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

* Shanghai only.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Leave Suez	Use as Marseilles if calling about	Use as London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.****PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—**

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGO BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE	KAMO MARU Capt. R. Shimada	18,000	THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at Noon.
	KASHIMA MARU Capt. K. Iizumi	21,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE	TAMBA MARU Capt. Aomatsu	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	NIKKO MARU Capt. H. Takeda	9,800	TUESDAY, 19th Jan., at 10 A.M.
VIA MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SAKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 13th Feb., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and HANGKONG	TOSA MARU Capt. O. Sakamoto	16,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	YETOROFU MARU Capt. S. Hirata	8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Kameda	8,000	FRIDAY, 16th Dec., at Noon.
KOBE	YAMAGATA MARU Capt. K. Goto	8,000	FRIDAY, 15th Dec., at 9 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,800	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUWA MARU Capt. T. Sakai	21,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, NAGAYA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON
TOYOOKA MARU
Capt. G. Shimomura 15,000
Early February.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer Tons and Speed Leave Hongkong

TENYO MARU	32,000—21 knots	TUES, 19th Dec., Noon
NIPPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	THURS, 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	TUES, 9th Jan., Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED, 17th Jan., Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	SATUR, 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000—18 knots	SATUR, 10th Feb., Noon

Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " " G\$437 50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

KIYO MARU 14,000—15 knots TUESDAY, 9th Jan.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building. (213)

Telephone 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ARMAND BEHIC ... On or about 19th Dec.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON, AMAZONE ... On or about 18th Dec.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queens Building, 2.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS-PACIFIC).
"MEXICO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 28th Dec., at 3 P.M.

* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line. FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST VIA CAPE TOWN). VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.
"KASADO MARU" ... MONDAY, 1st Jan., 1917, at Noon.

Bombay Line. FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.
"MALAY MARU" ... SATURDAY, 30th Dec., at 7 A.M.

Java Line. FOR MANILA, BANDARANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, AND MACASSAR.
"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. YAMADA ... WEDNESDAY, 27th Dec., at Noon.

Formosan Line. FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAIPEI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 17th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN ST. ALBANS	6th Jan.	On 25th Dec. 11 A.M. On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 17th Dec., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 21st Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 24th Dec., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 16th Dec., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, or "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 86.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. R. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 11 A.M.
"HAHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec., at 11 A.M.

SWATOW.

"HAHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 19th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SUNDAY, 24th Dec., at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

